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824* **Capparis spinosa** L. (Capparidaceae)

278* ریشه کبار

Rishah-i-kabar (Teh.); Kabar (Pers., Iraq); the bark.

Ph. Ind. 1: 131; Boiss. 1: 420.

Field 200; W.H.M.M. 150803; K.B. 307.

The thorny caper is found in western Asia, Europe, North Africa, and Australia. It is a common shrub in the open country, forming great bushes fully 5 feet high.

[262] Throughout Iran the flower buds are collected to be made into pickles. The light-colored root and the thick root bark are used in medicine, the bark being the Capparis Cortex Radicis of the old "Persian Pharmacopoeia." They are both pungent and bitter and are given for intermittent fever and rheumatism.

Capsicum frutescens L. (Solanaceae)

فلفل مویه

Filfil mūyeh, Filfil-i-surkh (Teh.); Filfil ahmer (Ar.); Lal mirch (Hind.); red pepper, bird pepper, chilies.

Field 96A, 111A; W.H.M.M. 150914.

[263] This species of peppers or chilies, *Capsicum* and *C. annuum*, are cultivated throughout India and Iran for their pungent fruits, and are used throughout the East for culinary purposes. Capsicums and their preparations act as a powerful local irritant. In medicinal doses chilies stimulate the alimentary canal, promoting the flow of gastric juice "to increase appetite and aid digestion."

Carthamus tinctorius L. (Compositae)

کافشه

Kāfshah, Tukhm-i-kāfshah (Teh., Ham.); the seed.

Gul-i-rang (Teh.); Gul-i-kajira, Qurtum (Ar.); Kusam (Hind.); Atractus (Gr.); safflower, the flowers.

Ait.; Post; Schl.; Laufer 324; Ph. Ind. 2: 308.

Field 33, 39A, 195; W.H.M.M. 150866; K.B. 307.

• [303] [386] The safflower plant is cultivated in Syria, Iran, and Afghanistan as a field crop for its red florets, which are used as a dyestuff and cosmetic. The red flowers are often supplied as a cheap substitute for saffron, the stigmas of *Crocus sativus* L.

The fruits or achenes, called parrot seed, the size of barley grains, yield by expression an oil which is used as a salve for sprains and rheumatism.

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medicinal tea.—In Tehran the drug is said to stop excessive menstruation (H.F.)

Salvia macrosiphon Boiss. (Labiatae)

تخم مرو

Tukhm-i-marv, Tukhm-i-anjurah—Anjurah is a Persian name for the mucilaginous seeds of Blepharis (Teh.); Kanocha, Marv (Isf.); seeds.

Field 136, 197; W.H.M.M. 150853; K.B. 338.

Schlimmer, Aitchison, and Dymock refer to species of sage used in medicine under the name of Kanocha. Stapf has shown that they are identical with those called Marv, and belong to the above species of *Salvia*, a plant of Afghanistan and Iran. The seeds are light brown or greenish, oval, lens-shaped, 3 mm. in length, the polished surface having wavy or branching markings. The seeds are mucilaginous when placed in water; they are used for debility.—They are also given to alleviate heart disturbances in pregnancy and phlegmasia after childbirth (H.F.).

The seeds of *S. aegyptica* L., called Maur in Baluchistan, are said to be a remedy for eye diseases.

Salvia sp. (Labiatae)

خردل شهری

Khardal-i-shahrī, Tukhm-i-khardal (Teh., Ham.); the seeds.

Field 252; K.B. 337.

Tukhm-i-khardal is the Persian name for mustard seed and the seed of *Salvadora persica*, but in the above two specimens seeds of a *Salvia* have been supplied. The seeds are rounded, 1 mm. in diameter, grayish brown, with a minute, round umbilicus; a transparent mucilaginous coating is formed when they are soaked in water. The seeds are prescribed with bitter medicines.

Santalum album L. (Santalaceae)

صندل سفید

Sandal-i-safid (Teh.); white sandalwood.

Field 232; W.H.M.M. 150789.

These are pieces of the fragrant, white sandalwood of India. The important constituent of the wood is the volatile oil, of which it yields from 2 to 5 per cent. This contains about 90 per cent of the alcohol santalol. Sandalwood oil is used in perfumery, and in

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